

{ ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
{ INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

NO. 4

dition to the provisions which are necessary in such cases, that Turkey will not agree to any peace while we are giving her our aid and assistance, without our knowledge and consent. [Hear, hear.] That engagement is not completed, but I can have no doubt, from the manner in which the affairs of Turkey have been lately conducted, that she will willingly accept the aid and assistance which England and France can give her, upon the condition that I have stated. And, Sir, let me say, in entering upon this subject, we should have the greatest confidence and reliance upon the French ally. [Cheers.] The conduct of the Emperor of the French during these transactions—during a whole year of intimate and daily intercourse with the Government of this country—has been so loyal, so frank, so straightforward, that it is impossible not to place the utmost reliance upon his sincerity and good faith. [Cheers.]

Such is the nature of the engagement in which the two great Powers have willingly entered. They feel that the cause is one in the first place, of the independence of Turkey—a power which has been manfully and cruelly outraged [cheers]—a power which has resisted in the Cabinet, with firmness and great ability, the unjust demands of the diplomatic ministers of Russia—which he also resisted on the field, with courage and skill, the attacks of the armies of Russia. [Cheers.] But, sir, this cause is

volves still more. It is to maintain the peace of Europe which the Emperor of Russia is the wanton disturber—it is to throw back upon the head of that disturber the consequences which he has so violently and I believe so imprudently, invoked—it is to maintain the independence, not only of Tur-

key, but of Germany and of all European nations. [Cheers.] The state of Germany for these few years past has been one in which they were not, it is true, dependent upon the Emperor of Russia, but still one in which their independence was not very loudly asserted. [Cheers heard.]

could not but think, on reading the account of the transaction which took place last year in Paris, that there was too much acquiescence on the part of the German Powers in the unjustifiable pretensions of Russia. The House is already aware—and I have already had occasion to refer to—

think is due to the noble Earl—that when the Earl of Melmesbury found that the Emperor of the French meant to be faithful to the engagements of the country over which he was called to reign, and that his object

was to maintain the peace of Europe, he (the Earl of Melmesbury) declared on the part of this country the Queen's ready and willing recognition of that new occupant of the imperial throne. But the powers of Germany acted very differently. They thought it advisable to wait until the Emperor

The mind of the Emperor of Russia was not that the Emperor of the French might be acknowledged, but that not being descended from a line which for centuries occupied the throne the Emperor of Russia could not call the Emperor of the French his "brother."

The Emperor of the French had too much good sense to attach any very great importance to whether he was called "My good friend," or "My brother," but the powers of Germany, one and all, desired their Ministers to wait at Paris, and not to accept

the Emperor of the French until they were sure that this unusual form of recognition by the Emperor of Russia had been received, so that if the Emperor of the French had chosen to say, as he had full right to do, "I will stand by established forms—I will not have these forms departed from,"

—and I consider it a part of my dignity to maintain them"—not one of those powers of Germany who were all ready to recognise him and to call him their "brother"—[laughter]—would have recognised him at all. Well, I say, that shows the state of Germany in not one of our constituent States.

ny is not one of such complete independence as one would wish to see. [Cheers.] He cannot help thinking—and indeed, the symptoms of it are increasing every day—that this violation of right and justice has aroused, both in Austria and Prussia, a sense that they must in future consider the welfare of the world.

Russia. [Loud Cheers.] My belief is therefore, although we have no engagement with them—and I state plainly to the House *they are not bound with us in any manner to resist this attempt of Russia*—that that great

States will feel too much the importance of its position—with its 35,000,000 of people with its enlightenment, with its civilization—not to take care that the aggression of Russia does not become so formidable as to threaten the independence of all other Powers.

I believe, therefore, Sir, that in undertaking this contest, if we have not the immediate assistance of Austria and Prussia, the will look on with a view not to aid Russia—not to engage themselves to Russia—but on the contrary to use all their influence, and if necessary, their arms, to stop her in her

attempted progress of aggrandizement.
[Hear, hear. Sir, I have said we have
an engagement with France. We have
now proposed to make an engagement with
Turkey, by which we would be sure, in a
